# FREEMASONRY.

Its Origin, Its History and Its Design.

An Instructive Description of the Mystic Art by the Secretary General of the Supreme Council.

MASONRY NOT A RELIGION.

The Greatest Charitable and Social Organization in the Universe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD :-The public ceremonies which are to be inaugurated during the ensuing week by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York will very naturally attract the attention of what Presmasons call, in a technical and not offensive sense. "the profane world," to the history, the character and the objects of the Masonic institution. But there needs no occasional event, however interisting may be the circumstances connected with t. to secure to the Masonic Order a valid claim to public consideration. To say nothing of its ansiquity—for it is by far the cidest secret organiza-tion in existence—nor of the humanitarian objects which it professedly seeks to accomplish, its universality alone clothes it with a peculiar interest hat does not appertain to associations more cirsumscribed in their relations. Computing, as it loes at this day in the United States alone, a population of halt a million of active members, Freemasonry boasts, as did the Emperor Charles of the extent of his Empire, that there is not a civilized country of the world, whether Christian or not, in which its lodges are not to be found. From Irozen Siberia to torrid Africa, and across the wide continents of both nemispheres, the institution is actively in opera-Everywhere substantially the same in its organization, its members governed by the same aws and inspired by the same principles, it preients the remarkable spectacle of an association waich, under no contingency, has been subjected to a change of character by the influences of the language, the political government or the religious beitef of the peoples among whom it has been introduced. In Protestant England, in Catholic italy, in Mohammedan Turkey or in Brahmanic under the shadow of the Cathedral of St. Paul or the Basilica of St. Peter or the Mosque of St. Sophis or the thousand temples of Benares-Freemasonry is, for all practical purposes. ONE AND THE SAME INSTITUTION.

external pressure has ever succeeded in affecting the identity of its form and organization. In the most bigoted hierarchies it has maintained its principle of toleration; in the most despotic autocracies it has inculcated freedom of thought and speech, and in the most liberal republics it has preserved the dogma of obedience to consti tuted authority.

This universality of its identity has authorized that doctrine of its ritual which declares that "in every land a Mason may find a home and in every chime a brother." The links of a catholic protherbood do, indeed, form a continuous chain that girdles the whole earth. Hence, the Rev. Salem Town, one of the most learned and distinguished members of the fraternity in New York, has said, in reference to this cosmo-politan character, that "were he to travel into lereign country he should consider his Masonic relations the surest saleguard, aside from Divine protection, that could be thrown around When such an institution becomes the inblect matter of investigation there are two prominent topics that arrest the attention of the inquirer-its history and its design-where and when did it arise, and what are the objects for which its existence has been continued. Each of these topics we propose succinculy to discuss. The question of the origin of Freemasoury as

A MYSTICAL ASSOCIATION sas for more than a century and a half attracted the attention of many scholars of Britain, Germany, France and America, and a body of treatises and essays on the subject have been published, the extent of which would surprise any one not familiar with Masonic literature. At the present day the historians of Freemasoury who are engaged in the discussion of this question may be divided into two schools, which may be appropriately distinguished as the mythical and the authentic. The former of these is the older, for the initer has become prominent only within the last three or four decades. Masonic splaton is, however, very steadily, and, indeed, rapidly, moving in the direction or thought that has been adopted by this latter school.

The differences between these two schools are very strongly defined, and are, in some respects, subject a playout the contract of the

rery strongly defined, and are, in some respects, entirely actagonship.

The mythical school of Masonic history was inaugurated about the beginning of the last century by James Anderson and Theophilus Desagnilers, ooth doctors of divinity, and who had been malnly instrumental in elaborating what has been called the revival, of Masonry by the establishment, in 1717, of the Grand Louge of England. Dr. Anderson was a man of acknowledged learning, the minister of a Societo congregation in London and a writer of some reputation. Dr. Desagulers was recognized as a distinguished scientist and a popular lecturer on experimental philosophy. But it is Anderson who is really to be considered as the founder of the school, since he first promulated its theories in the "Book of Constitutions," which he published in 1723 by order of the Grand Lodge.

rtunately for the interests of truth Anderin the manuscript records of the operation of the operati

extending through the line of anteditavian iros to Noal, was by him communicated to scendants of the New World. Being trans-

and, extending through the line of anteddiavian patriarcas to Noah, was by him communicated to alls descendants of the New World. Seing transmitted successively through Abraham. Moses, losing and bavid, had length reached Solomon, who, by the aid of the Freemasons, built the Fringle at Jerusalem. After the death of Solomon the institution was patronized by his successor's and by the kings of Eabylon. Assyrig and Egypt, until was finally transmitted into Surope.

The Masonic writers of England who immediately succeeded Anderson have not insisted on that part of his marrance which traces Freematonry to the Garden of Eden. But they more mily leveloped his theory of the establishment of the Druer at the Temple of Jerusalem, the division of the crait into longes, with degrees and officers, and, in short, an organization precisely such as now exists. This scheme was accepted and continued to be acknowledged as the orthodoly historical creed by the traternity during the whole of the lost and the greater part of the present century. It was incorporated into the ritual, much of which is founded on the assumption that Freemasonry is to be traced, for its primitive source, to the Temple of Jerusalem. The investigations of the more recent or authentic school have very meanly demolished this theory, senously men, at least, among the crait no longer concede even its plansfollity. Let the influence of its prevalence for so long a period is still lett, and pernaps while the organization continues in its present to in will never be wholly overcome. The Temple of servy Masonic lodge, and its master is recognized as the representative of the King of israel, while important events, transmitted, it is said, by oral tradition, are commemorated as having occurred during the consequence of the difference of the prevalence for so longer condended the master is recognized as the representative of the King of israel, while important events, transmitted, it is said, by oral tradition, are commemorated as having occurred during the commemo

majorital and indeed, essential to speculative Majoritis That to eradicate it from Masonic symbol, that to eradicate it from Masonic symbolism would be equivalent to destroying to identity of the maintion. The ground flow, the mades enumber and the holy of holies are familiar places in every lodge, and the brazen columns of Jacinic and Boaz, which stood at the porch of the Solomonic Temple, are still indispensable decorations to every room or building which is excinsively devoted to Masonic purposes.

The boary of the origin of Freemastory that is now beginning to be most generally accepted by intelligent members of the tracer is that of the suthenic section of Masonic history. This school

intelligent memoers of the trace is that of the atthetic school of Musonic history. This school might ather the called the rednovastic, and indeed its flowedges have not unirequently been described the trace of the Order, because of the story and electual blows they have not dicted in the extravagant images of the legend-

siliernt members of the Grder is that of the hentic school of Masonic history. This school retributes the collection history and election blows they have indeed on the extravagast images of the regend-or mythical school. Be leaders of the authentic school in England Haghan and Woodhour; in Scotiand, Lyon, I in Dermany, Findel. If a prodigative of cretify has been the weakness of the mythical octions of the rivals may be charged with naving retimes except any statement whose authenticity for supported by some written or printed out, and a lew of them have gone so lat as to ary or mythics; school.

The leaders of the authentic school in England are Hughan and Woodhord; in Scotiand, Lyon, and in Dermany, Phuel. it a prodiganty of credulty has been the Weakness of the mythical school, their rivals may be charged with having

circumscribe the history of Freemasonry within the narrow limits of that period which commences with the revival, or, as they prefer to dail it, the foundation of the Grand Lodge of England, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Others, however, have osen more liberal, and now, as a general rule, their theory of the origin of Masoary has been accepted by the more inteligent members of the internity, while the fanciuli and legendary speculations of the old writers are gradually giving place to the well supported statements and the logical eductions of the lanchestic school. By most of the leaders of this school the complex question of the origin of breemasonry is being solved in the following way:

There existed in Rome from the first days of the kingdom, and all the ough the times of the republic and of the empire until its final occay certain guilds or corporations of workmen, which are well known in history as

The Homan Colleges of antification.

Nama, who is said to have founded those guilds, established only nine, but their number was subsequently greatly increased. From the Roman writers who have treated of the form and organization of these colleges we learn enough to show its that there was a great intellect of the form and organization of these was agreat analogy in their government to that of the modern Masonic lodges, and this especially in their character as a secretions to which candidates for admission and they ounger memoers were subjected. Of these guilds the one to which Masons particularly refer is that which consisted of architects or builders. The authentic school of Masonry does not claim, as the mythical most procession was affected by various important changes. But these changes of architects were lodges of Freemasons. They simply contend that the facts of history exhibit a regular and uniterrupted certivation of the Freenasory of this day irom these Roman guilds, although the course of the succession was affected by various important changes. But these changes have not been suffici

of graificers established schools or architecture and taught and practised the art of building among

of grifficers established schools of greatecture and laught and practised the art of building among the newly enfranchised people. A principal seat of this body of crediters was at Como, a city of Lombardy, where a school was londed which acquired so much reputation that the masons and bricklayers of that city received the appellation of Masters of Como, and architects of all nations flocked to the place to acquire the correct principles of their profession. From this school of Lombard builders proceeded that

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Who were known at that time by the appellation of Freemasons, and who from the tenth to the sixteenth century traversed the Continent of Europe engaged almost exclusively in the construction of religious edinces, such as cathedrals, chartenessind monasteries. The monastic orders formed in alliance with them, so that the convents frequently became their domicile, and they instructed the monks in the secret principles of their art. The popes took them under their protection and granted them charters of mondpoly as ecclesiastical architects and invested them with many important and exclusive privileges. Dissevering the ties which bound them to the monks, these free masons so called to distinguish them from the rough masons, who were of an inferior grade and not members of the corporation subsequently extansished the guilds of stonemasons, which existed until the end of the seventeenth century in Germany, France, England and Scotland.

These stonemasons, or, as they continue to call themselves Freemasons, had one peculiarity in

tabushed the guilds of stonemasons, which existed until the end of the seventeenth century in Germany, France, England and Scotland.

These stonemasons, or, as they continue to call themselves Freemasons, had one pecunarity in their organization which is necessary to be considered if we would comprehend the relation that exists between them and the Freemasons of the present day. The society was necessarily an operative one, whose members were actually engaged in the manual labor of building, as well as in the more intellectual occupation of arcontectural designing. This, with the fact of their previous connection with the monks who prombly projected the plans which the Masons carried into execution, led to the acomission among them of persons who were not operative Masons. These were high ecclesiastics, weating modes and men of science who were encouragers and patrons of the art. These, not competent to engage in the lator of building, were supposed to confine themselves to pulosophic speculations on the principles of the art, and to symbolizing or spiritualizing its labors and its implements. Hence there resulted a division of the membership of the brotherhood into two classes, the practical and the theoretic, or, as they are more commonly called.

The operative Anno the speculative Masons exerted a greater influence by their ingher culture, their wealth and their social position.

In this there came a total and permanent disseverance of the we elements. At what precise beriod this even occurred we cannot say, but it was some where between the middle and the close of the seventeenta century, here were several longes in England, but for a long time there had been no meeting of a general assendary. In they sear Intillegant existed in London. This revival took place through the influence and by the exertions of England existed in London. This revival took place through the institution has ever since preserved that character. Lodges were speedily extablished all over the world—in Europe, America

throngs the influence and by the exertions of non-operative or specifizitive Masons, and the institution has ever since preserved that character. Lodges were speedly established all over the world—in Europe, America and Asia—by the Mother Grand Lodge at London, who, for that purpose, issued provincial deputations or patents of authority to introduce the Order into foreign countries. No important change has taken place in the organization of the association since that period. As soon is a competent number of lodges had been established in any independent state a grand lodge was at once constituted; and now in every kingdom of Europe, with two exceptions, inevery state of the American Chion, in the Dodinkion of Canada and other British provinces, and in each of the South American Chion, in the Dodinkion of Canada and other British provinces, and in each of the South American Chion, have bot attained political independence provincial grand lodges have been invested with sightly unertor prerogatives.

This brief skelch of the origin and progress of the institution prepares us for a still briefer geview of its passion.

It is evident from what has been said that the Freemasonry of the present day is a philosophic or speculative science, derives from and issuing out of an operative art. In denominating it a science, we should be more precise were we to say that it is a science, derives from and issuing out of an operative art. In denominating it a science, we should be more precise were we to say that it is a science of symbolism. Inits science of symbolism, once so common as to have been deeply standed by the ancient philosophers and by the modern (no-sies, Rosicrucians and alchemists, is now maintained and cultivated in all its periedion by only two institutions—the Roman Catholic Charles and the Order of Freemasony, One of the authoritative definition of Freemasony and Hussiraled by symbols, "But a more correct definition would be that it is "a syctem of morality developed and inculcated by the science of symbols

Its original descent from an association of builders has given to its symbolism a peculiar character. All the labors of operative or stone masonry, its implements and its lectures inaguage, nave been seized by the speculative Freemasons and apprepriated by them as symbols, each of which teaches some important moral or religious truth. The enthedrals which their predecessors erected, some of which still remain as proud monuments of their surpassing skill in scening the current proposed of the service of exception, which has become, with one exception, the most important and significant of the symbols of the Order.

As all these symbols are applied to religious purposes and receive a religious interpretation, we must conclude that Freemasoury is a religious institution. its original descent from an association of

must conclude that Freemasoury is a religious institution.

It is not a religious.

It makes no such claim. It does not profess to offer the renovating efficacy or the spiritual consolations which make religion so necessary an element in the nealthful life of man. But it does modicate some religious truths without any alternpt to define theological dogmas. It demands of its initiates a trusting belief in God and in the immortality of the sout, and its eccenomies and its symbols impress these truths with all the mortal consequences that a belief in them implies. It recognizes all religious fruth, and tolerates, but does not accept, sectarian dogmas. It resultances nothing but acheism. Around its mitar, consecrated to the Grand Architect of the universe, men of all creeds may kneel in one common worship, each nolding in his heart with all tonacity his own peculiar lath, the brotagenood around neither assum, nor condemning by word or look, from dental to its organization as an association of men engaged in the same pursuit we find other contracteristics common to it with all similar human associations, but which it possesses and practices with greater perfection because of its universality and its numerical extension.

Some is its social character. In the lodge all artificial destinctions of rank and wealth and power are for the time suspended, and Masons meet to-gether on

widow. It hallows and sanctifies the glit by the silence and secresy with which it is bestowed.

Such is Freemasonry—venerable in its age and beneficent in its design. And when in a few days its disciples shall appear in the performance of one of its religious commemorations, in all the gorgeous display of its parappernaits, its banners its disciples shall appear in the performance of one of its religious commemorations, in all the gorgeous display of its paraphernalia, its banners and its symbols, every one of which is deeply significant to those who have learned the lesson of some areat religious or moral truth, let the people who look on the scene know that they are bendding a venerable rene of the olden time, which yet has no decay, but whose age "is as a lasty winter," combining with the good old conservation of the past all the practical unitarianism of the present.

ALBERT G. MACKEY.

Secretary General Supreme Council, S. M. Jurisdiction.

ANOTHER VIEW OF FREEMASONRY. HOW THE BRETHEEN ABDUCTED MORGAN AND CONVEYED HIM TO NIAGARA-IS MASONRY A CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have read your wonderful paper to-day with more than usual interest, especially the narrative from Mr. Thorne of the rise and progress of Freemasonry as an institution in the United States. We are about to have a celebration of unusual splendor. I should hesitate to say anything that would interfere with the amusements of any class of our fellow citizens. If they choose to call themselves "Tilers" and "Porsulvant," and "principal arcuitects," and "sword bearers," and "knights templars," and "independent royal arches," it is their own affair. They have as much right to amuse themselves by these proceedings as to go fishing for cod or singing negro At the same time it is well to remember what

our history teaches us in reference to Masonry in this country, and to recall now what our fathers thought of this institution. Mr. Thorne dismisses. with an easy flourish the whole story of the Morgan excitement which played so prominent a part in American politics, and in regard to which no one is better informed than the distinguished publicist and journalist Thurlow Weed, who began his career in politics at that time. Let us recall the story for the benefit of Mr. Thorne and the Freemasons who are to parade our streets on the 2d of June:-Captain William Morgan was born in Virginia in 1774. He served under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, and earned his title in that action. He removed to Rochester, in New York, and afterward to Batavia, and was a man of some social distinction, for it is recorded "that he twice crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the character of a gentleman." In 1826 Captain Morgan, a member of the Masonic lodge, decided to publish an exposure of the rites and ceremonies and purposes of Freemasonry, and about this time he moved to Canandaigua, N. Y., which was called, in the literature of that time, "one of the proudest inland towns." Upon the first annonncement by Captain Morgan of his intention to expose the nature of the institution of Masonry a placard was issued in Canandalgua, dated August 9, 1826, denouncing him as a "swindler and dangerous man," and adding the significant sentence "that people in this village would be happy to see this Captain Morgan." On the 19th. ten days later, three men from Batavia and one from Pembroke arrested Captain Morgan on a trumped up charge and imprisoned him. On September 10 an attempt was made to burn his printing office. Shortly after a perty of Freemasons, headed by the Sheriff of the county, Enuce, seized the person of Morgan and carried him steatimity, by hight and by day, to Fort Ningara, near Ningara halls, a distance of more than a hundred miles from his home. This was an abandoned American fort. Here they imprisoned the unfortunate man, and from that time until this nothing has been known of his fate, it was believed at the time that he was condemned to death by the Freemasons and was thrown over Ningara's falls, but of curse I do not wish to accept or even to approve any such harsh judgment even upon fanatucal members of a secret institution. All I know is that my venerated and life-long friend, Thurlow Weed, could very well inform you, if he cared to speak on the subject, that Morgan was imprisoned in the lort; that offes were heard from it; that En Bruce, the Sheriff, was removed from his office by be Witt Chinton, then Governor, and sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment, for addiction, and others were seatenced to different terms of imprisonment, and that the country was agitated as the never was before or has been at any time tember 10 an attempt was made to burn his mprisonment, and that the country was agitated at hever was before or has been at any time

is it never was before or has been as as since then.

If we turn back to the declarations of the great men of that day we will find what they thought of Freemasonry. On May 4, 1829, C. D. Coiden, one of the most distinguished names in New York, wrote a letter, saying:—"For a long time I did not believe that Morgan had been put to death, but I find myself obliged to yield to the force of evidence." In this letter Mr. Coiden also spoke of Masonry as "die and Decless," Daniel Weister wrote a letter speaking of Masonry "as an institution essentially wrong in the principle of Masonry as "idle and useless." Daniel weuster wrote a letter speaking of Masonry "as an institution essentially wrong in the principle of its formation" and "especially unfavorable to mutual condence among men living together under popular institutions." and "dangerous to the general cause of evil liberty and good government," and "which should be prohibited by law." Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, one of the most distinguished men of that time. Secretary of the Freusury and Minister to Engrand. Challenged the legistion of Spain to exceed in crueity "Morgan's immodation, which was in spirit and aimost in form an auto de fe." Mr. Rush was anxious to nominate a ticket for President and Vice President, headed by William Wirt. John Quincy Adams, writing in 1882, distinctly declared that a criminal had escaped "by the confivance of those who regard Masonry paramount to the laws of the land." William it. Seward socke of the "unfavind earlier" of Masonry and its "alarming p inciples and blasphemous ries and ceremonies." In Pennsylvania the feeting was so strong that Joseph Rither was elected Governor upon a distinct anti-Masonic Issue, and its 1830 a national Convention was held in Philaing was so strong that Joseph Rither was elected Governor upon a distinct anti-Masonic is ue, and in 1830 a national Convention was held in Philaderphia for the purpose of giving expression to the opinions of the people upon this solemn question. This Convention was composed of men like Francis Granger, of New York; Phiry Merrick, Of Massachusetts; Thaodeus Sievens, of Pennsylvania; Whilam B. Seward, of New York, and others. Thurlew weel was the Chief of the State Committee. Mr. Seward took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Convention, and I have never heard that during his long and brilliant career he ever recanted the opinions be expressed at that time as to the unlawful caths and alarming principles of the association.

ever recanted the opinious are expressed at that time as to the unlawful caths and alarLing principles of the association.

I do not observe in the history by Mr. Thorne that he refers to the fact that Benedict Arnoid was admitted to the Freemisson Order on the 18th of April, 1765, in New Haven, nor does he inform us that when Asron Burr was planning als treason against the United States that he made use of a "royal arch cipher." Now that we are celebrating inks Masonic atmiversary it is well that the whole history should be known. Mr. Weed, who was so prominent an anti-Mason in his early life, still lives, and those who are honored with his acquaintance know that he retains to this hour the convictions he formed in the beginning or his memorable career. I trust you will permit this contribution to the history of Masoniry to appear in the colombs of the Hemald. I am your most obedient servant, &c. E. D. W. NEW YORK CITY, May 28, 1875.

# THE HOSPITAL BARGE.

SEA AIR FOR SICK BABIES -- ACTION OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

As summer approaches our humanitarians remember the fierce heat of past seasons and the suderings therefrom of the hosts of the poorer classes, whose cheap tenements afford few facilities of ventilation; of the hundreds of poor sick pables to whom a breath of fresh sea air is worth a new lease of life. They remember the urgent need which July and August will bring for Day and river excursions for sick bables and worn-out and river exquisions for sick bables and worn-out mothers. To meet this rapidly coming want the trustees of St. John's Guild have determined to build a hospital barge, which should be properly equipped to insure to the sufferers all possible comforts. Last yeaf the Guild took out over 13,000 sick distoren and mothers on eighteen excursions in chartered barges, while many others were refused for want of the requisite accommodations. Competent physicians believe that bundreds of lives were saved by these charitable excursions has year. When the Guild has its own craft, which is to be ready by the lat of July, it will be able to do far nore in this work of Carfetian crait, which is to be ready by the ist of July, it will be able to do far more in this work of Caristiaa Riodness. To build a barge capable of accommodating 2,506 sick enduren and mothers to Guid ask only 250,000. The Treasurer had 35,000 in hand. The appeal has been put in circulation by the Board of Trustees asking contributions by charita-bie citizens. How this appeal is being answered will appear from the following report:—

CONTRIBUTION: FOR HOSPITAL FURD.

The following contributions have been received for the bunding fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild:G. K. Lausing, Treasurer of the Lady Washington
G. K. Lausing, Treasurer of the Lady Washington G. K. Lamming, Treasurer of the Lady Washington
Recoption. THROUGH N. J. CONTYA.

White Star Steamship line. 250
Control Steamship line. 257
Sathonal Steamship line. 257
Sent Toronton promot H. EMODIBAR.

New York Store, Schange 200
George A. Clarks & Brother 200
George A. Clarks & Brother 200
Acket, Sterrall & Condit. 257
T. F. Howelf & Co. 257
Joshna E. Lodhanter 257
Sentral of Try S. H. WELLON, D. D.
Sentral Sterral Sterra

THE SCHILLER.

THE BODY OF MRS. ZAVIER BACCHLIN AND THREE OTHERS RECOVERED.
[From the London Times, May 14.] The steamer Ludy of the Isles, while on her passage from Scilly to Penzance and ten miles from

the Scilly Islands, recovered the body of a lady well dressed, and wearing a gold chain with watch attached, earrings and brooch. In the pocket of the dress was a draft on a Lucerne bank for 1.500 francs. The body was brought to Penzance and there identified by the mate as that of Mrs. Zavier Racchin, thirty-eight years of age and the mother of four children, all of whom were drowned. There was no lifebelt around the body.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE. Three bodies were washed ashore at Mousehole just outside Mount's Bay, vesterday, and have been recognized as those of the purser, a saloon passenger named Bremner and the second carpenter.

AFFECTING INCIDENTS OF THE SUBMARINE SEARCH. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Friend were found almost at the same time and within a very short distance of each other.

There were several instances of this kind. Among other bodies brought to Scilly was that of a lady, apparently about twenty-one years of age, upon one of whose fingers on the right hand was a gold ring, inscribed with the intitals "A. W. A.

upon one of whose fingers on the right hand was a gold ring, inscribed with the initials "A. W. A. M." and the date, "28th April, 1875." On the left hand was another ring marked, "A. W., from A. B.," but there was neither card nor document of any kind leading to her identification.

Another body that was brought in about an hour afterward was teat of a gentlemna about twenty-three years of age. On him were a valuable gold watch ano chain, and round his neck was a locket containing the inkeness of a lady. On his right hand was a ring marked "A. M. A. M., April 27, 1875." From tals it is intered that they were man and wile, and that they were married on the day the Schiller sailed from New York. It has since been accertained that the names of this young couple were Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Munte, of New York.

THE SIGNAL GUNS.

Yesterday it was ascertained for the first time that on the night of the wreck two of the Sennen dishing boats stationed at St. Agues, naving heard the guns of the Schiller, went out at one o'clock; but after searching among the Western Rocks for two hours without seeing anything, returned. The sea was so very rough that they were mable to go in the turn to the wince that they were that time believed to be those of a steamer passing. This is the reason why ocats from St. Agnes did not go out earlier than eight o'clock, when, the log litting, the wreck could be seen from the island. At lour o'clock, before the fishing hoats had returned, Mr. Obadha Hicks had gone out in his boat, had seen the wreck, and was thus instrumental in saving life.

Mr. Thomas Jones Stevens, the agent of the Eagle Line of steamers at Plymouth, asks us to state that no steamers of that line have ever fired guns in passing Schiy.

RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED.

Last evening, at the Sallors' Hôme, Plymouth, the survivors staying there were presented by Admiral Sir W. King Hail with £48, collected for them among the officers and artisans of the Devonport dockyard.

Prebendary Weigeland, rector of Penzance, pesterday officiate

Admical Sir W. King Hall with £48, collected for them among the officers and artisans of the Devonport dockyard.

Prebendary Wedgeland, rector of Penzance, yesterday officiated at the inneral of those persons whose bosies and been brought to the mainland. The service was very solemn, and was attended by an enormous concourse.

THE WRECK EXAMINED BY DIVERS.

A thorough examination of the Schiller was made yesterday by divers, who remained five hours under water. They found the ship broken up, ifer lower decks are in a confused feap, suspended between three rocks, and her engine shaft, keel and other prominent portions of the ship seem altogether gone. No corpses were observed, but some passengers' luggage was got up and several sewing machines. The ship's bottom seemed dropped ont. No cullion boxes can be discovered, nor any carge. One of the divers had a narrow escape, having got his foot so jammed in the wreck that he had to cut away his boot and part of the dress and swim to the surface.

Although the Retarrier ledges are only five miles from Scilly, and the trip in this weather is very agreeable, to get within a distance of five or six hundred yards of them is a matter of danger even in the smoothest weather. They are very remarkable in formation. There is a tremendous rock about two dundred feet long, which stands a quarter of a mile inside the Eisnep's Lighthouse, like an enormous screen to the ledges, which run slantingly downward five fathoms on to the bedge that the ill-lated Schillier struck, and lay till the next sea broke upon her, which carried her stera round into deep water, where she gradually sunk.

### DECORATION DAY.

THE DECORATION OF GRAVES AT WOODLAWN, CALVARY AND MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERIES.

Although Monday is to be generally observed as Decoration Day there are several of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic which will deco-The Sunday celebration is for the most part confined to Brooklyn and Williamsourg.

At midnight, Saturday, the comrades of the Grand army of the Republic and invited guests will assemble at the War Veterans' Club rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, from which piace at half-past tweive they will procoud to the Marine barra ing avenue. From the Navy Yard they will proceed in transports to Harlem Bridge, where they will take a train which leaves Grand Central depot at half-past two. The marines from the Navy Yard will accompany the party and

assist at the decoration, which begins at half-past four, and proceeds according to the following programme:

1. Birge, by the Band.

2. Gince—"The Story," (Tune, Integer Vitze) Giec Club of Company B, Inirteenth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Professor A, S. Caswell, Conductor.

3. Invocation, by Rev. Mattnew Hale Smith.
4. Address by iton William H. Pemberton.
5. Glee—Mark the Dear Spot," original for this 6. Oration, by Hon. John Onkey.
7. Giee-"Rest, Sailor, Rest" (White), by Glee

8. The Poem, written by Hon. A. M. W. Ball; read by Dr. James L. Fariey. 9. Strewing of flowers; "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer," by band.

10. Benediction.
11. Sainte by United States Marines.
The decoration of the Lincoin statue at the entrance of Prospect Park will take place at hairpast four P. M. The following is the programme:
1. Introductory address by the Hon J. S. T. nanan.

singing by the children of the Sunday schools. Oration by Comrade James Tanner. Singing by the children. Floral decoration by the Grand Army of the

4. Oration by controlen.

5. Singing by the children.

6. Floral decoration by the Grand Army of the Republic.

7. Strewing of flowers by the Sunday school children and spectators. Everybody is requested to bring a floral contribution, however small.

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Posts Germaine Metternich, No. 122, and Mansfield, No. 35, will assemble at the headquarters of the latter, No. 163 Fourth street, to receive Post Louis M. Hamilton, No. 82, of East New York, at hall-past one P. M., on Sunday, 30th, and then, without music, maron to the Division avenue perry, at the foot of Broadway, where they will formally receive Posts James C. Rice, No. 25, Danigren, No. 113, and other members of the Order and friends of the dead lying in Calvary, Latheran, Union and Mount Olivet Cemeteries. After the reception the body will take cars to Calvary Cemetery, where the decoration of the graves of the Union dead, as ponsted out by their friends and the officer of the cemetery, while their friends and the officer of the cemetery, while the simple, will be concucted by the resident priest, assisted by such of the Catholic clergymen as can attend at that nour. The line of march will be simple, will be concucted by the resident priest, assisted by such of the Catholic clergymen as can attend at that nour. The line of march will when be taken up for the Lutheran Cemetery, where the regular ceremony of the Orace will she no et aken up for the Lutheran Cemetery, where the regular ceremony of the Orace will she no taken up for the Lutheran Cemetery, where the regular ceremony of the Orace will she to et al.

The line est taken by the large contributions of plants and flowers made by the public schools to decorate the graves of the brave soldiers who perished in the late war. Primary School No. 46, located at West Twenty-fourta street, near Eight avenue, and of which Miss Saran E. Coley is principal, gave 384 jars of plants and flowers to this looy cause, at lot which were brought by the schoolars as their quota.

# CORONERS' CASES.

James Chase, who was injured on the 8th inst. by a roll of carpet falling on his back, died yester day at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased lived at No. 48 Greenwich street and was twenty-five years of age. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

Lezzie Seidenwald, who was shot by Jacob Son-George A. Clark & Brother. 250
Acker, Nervail & Condit 57. P. Howell & Condit 57. P. Howell & Condit 57. P. Howell & Condit 55. Joshua E. Iodhanter 55. Joshua E. Josh derman in Chatham street on the 18th of April,

River yesterday, near pier 56. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and was dressed in black pants, white shirt and a Cardigan jacket. He was about five feet eight inches high.

The body of an unknown man, which has been in the water a long time, was tound yesterday floating in the East River and was removed to the Morque.

### NEW YORK CITY.

The charge preferred against William Finke, of No. 103 Essex street, by Flora Gutstadt, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Sutherland, there being no evidence to support the charge of assault which she preferred.

The Yale Alumni Association held their annual meeting last evening at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Reports from the usual committees showed that the society was in a good condition. The attendance was respectable.

Henry Nesbitt was indicted by the Grand Jury on May 26 for maybem, he having bit off an ear of George R. Black, furniture dealer on Canal street. He was arrested yesterday morning in his bed by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, and was committed to the Tombs without bail.

Charles H. Otto, foreman, and Philip Riley, aborer, employed in the Dock Department, were indicted by the Grand Jury on the 26th of May for obtaining money by false pretences from the city. Both men were arrested yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Artorney's office, and were committed to the Tembs.

### BROOKLYN.

Assessments amounting to \$80,000 were vacated in the city court during the past month. The first concert of the season, by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band, will be given at Prospect Park this alternoon, beginning at three o'clock.

Detective libere, of the Sixth precinct, arrested Frederick Gutlenger vesterday on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Georgiana Flood and robbing her of \$100. Gutlenger was committed for examina-

Thomas McMaster, while in a fit of somnambulism, walked out of the third story window of his residence, on Tenth street, near North Second, carry yesterday morning, and sustained severe

The licenses of E. Duffel, John Ketterle, V. Kind,

and 3d of June. The first business in order on Tuesday will be the election of officers for the ensuing year. Among the speakers announced are the Rev. John Pikington, of Port Jefferson; the Rev. C. S. Wing, of Northport; the Rev. Epher Whiteen, of Southold; the Rev. W. W. Knox, of Huntington; the Rev. J. W. Simpson, of Southold; the Rev. Charles E. Hiscox, of Greenport, and the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New York.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The rooms of Mrs. Janson, at Stapleton, were last evening robbed of a watch and a quantity of ciothing. She suspected one of her boarders, also named Janson, and made application to Justice Kassner for a warrant for his arrest.

Up to yesterday portions of thirteen human skeletons had been taken from the excavation on the grounds around the old Quarantine Marine Hospital at Tompkinsville. They were put in box's by order of the New Brighton authorities and buried in Cooper's Cemetery, near Silver

A Swede named Olais P. Allison was attacked in a lone y place on the Morning Star road on Wednesday night, beaten, robbed of his watch and \$9 in money, and left in an unconscious state. resterday the police arrested two men at Factory-ville, named George McGrath and Bailwin, who proved to be the highwaymen. They were taken before Justice Middlebrook, who held McGrath in \$5,000 ball and Baidwin, as accessory, in \$2,000.

Notwithstanding the order of the Harpor Commissioners for the removal of the new pier of the North Shore Ferry Company, at Stapleton, with the yacht club building upon it, work upon the latter is still proceeding, twenty-five workmen

# THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday morning. A communication from the Board of Charities and Correction requesting additional patrolmen on Blackwell's Island was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipilne. A petition of the widow of Captain John Williamson, of the Toirty-second precinct, praying for a pension, was referred to the same commit-

tee.

A communication from the Board of Health, assigning certain streets turough which eattle might be driven from the cattle yards on the North River to the shaughter houses on the East River, was referred to one Superintendent of

Police.
The report of Inspector Thorne, of the Street The report of inspector thorne, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, giving in detail the expenses of that department for the mouth of April was read. It appears that the sum of \$94,281 of was expended last month for cleaning the streets. General Smith introduced the following resolu-tion, which was adopted:— Besolved, That all application for transfer by members of the force be made through the Superintendent.

This ejects a very material change in the old style of transferring patrolmes, which was done in many cases on account of political influence, irrespective of the propriety of the transfer. Under the new system petitions for transfers will be granted only ugon the Indorsement of the superintendent of Police.

# MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mayor Wickbam is overrun with applications for the position of Police Justice, now vacant by the death of Judge Sherwood. The Mayor's office was yesterday visited by a large number of aspirants and their friends. Every politician of any note in the city has sent in his claims, or that of some particular friend in whom he is interested. The ward leaders of Tammany Hall have specified particular favorites for the position, but it is likely mayor. Wiekham will be guided entirely by considerations of finess and addity, thus disappointing a host of those amountious gentlemen. The history was called upon yesterday by politicians of every wither and color or connection with the ing a host of those ambitious gentlemen. The hayor was called upon yesterday by politicians of every stripe and color in connection with this vacancy. Letters have poured in from all quarters. Messrs. John A. Gooirey, Hugh L. Cole and two hundred other lawyers have transmitted eatnest requests. Messrs. Jerome Buck, P. G. Duff, Stephen H. Trumbuli and others are backed by infinential interests.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Guntžer, Lysaght and simounon, appointed to investigate the charges against Poince Commissioner Dispecter, will meet at two o'clock on Monday next. It is probable that a searching inquiry will be made into the alleged mi-demensions of Mr. Bispecker.

Several of the Commissioners of city departments met at the Mayor's office yesterday aftermonts met at the Mayor's office yesterday aftermonts agreed to take into consideration the matter of equalization of prices of labor on the public works, it was agreed to take into consideration the matter of equalization of prices of labor on the public works, it was agreed to take any cents per hour. It is understood that a much larger number of laborers can be employed under this arrangement than formerly.

It was rumored around the City Hall vesterday

er.y.
It was rumored around the City Hall vesterday
that ar. James P. Sinnott was slated for the position of Attorney for the Collection of Afrears of
Taxes, vacant since the death of Mr. Alexander

# MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

Boswell-Godwin.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brookien Heights, on Thur-day, the 27th lines, by the flow, A. H. Partriage, William Boswell, and Marie A. Godwin, daugater of Daniel Godwin, Esq., all of Brookien.

Halsey-Milles.—On Wednesday, May 19, at St. Thomas' church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by the Rev.

William M. Montgomery, JOHN H. HALSEY & HATTE, daughter of William H. Miles, Esq.

DIED.

ACKERLEY.—Suddenly, on the 27th inst., of pneumonia, William H. ACKERLEY, aged 85 years. The relatives and friends of the lamily are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace church, concer of Eric and Second streets lersey City, at hall-past one o'clock, on Sunday, May 30.

BARTON.—On May 26, ALBERT G., the oldest som of Albert and Eliza Barton, in the 45th year of his age.

age.
Funeral will take place on Saturday, 29th inst., at one o'clock, from his friend's, 132 Cannon street. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Bond.—On Friday, May 28, after a short and severe filness, ISAAC G. Bond, in the 47th year of

his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 108 Suffolk street, on Sunday, Mav 30, at two o'clock.

Brady.—At Harlem, May 27, 1875, Marx, widow of the late William Brady, In the 84th year of before.

age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respect fully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, Fourth avenue and 127th street, Saturday, 29th inst., at four -HENRY, son of John and Ellen, aged

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to trend the luneral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sanday, the 30th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, May 27, Harry, youngest son of William J. and Margared S. Cooper, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The uneral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, at three o'clock. Take the cars from the lood of Chambers street, for Passaic, at forty-five minutes after one P. M.

COTTERELL.—On Thursday, May 27, after a short these. Martin B., son of Michael and the late Alice Cotterell.

Notice of funeral on Sunday.

Dater.—On Thursday, May 27, J. Henry Dates, of the firm of John G. McMurray & Oo.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 30 Adelphi street, Brookivi, on Sunday, the 35th inst., at four o'csock P. M. Remains will be interred at Lansingburg, N. Y.

Davaren.—On Thursday, May 27, the wife of Michael Davarin.

The acquantances and friends are respectfully invited to attend her luneral, from her late sestence, on Sunday filernoon, at one o'clock.

DEMAREST.—On Friday, May 28, at Mott Raven, Jessie Demarest, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Frends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her lather's residence, on Buent Ridge, Mott Haven, Sunday, May 28, at Mott Raven, Dempset.—May 28, 1876, James Dempset, aged 41 years.

The juneral will take place from his late resi

Injuries.

The licenses of E. Duffel, John Ketierle, V. Kind, John Waegle, John H. Middiecamp, Jacob Duerschind and Theodore Helisten were revoked yesterday by the Excise Commissioners for violation of the Sunday Excise law.

Edward Hollister, of No. 122 Hoyt street, who was locked up at the Washington street station house Thursday night on a charge of intoxication, was iound dead in his cell yesterday morning by the doorman. The Coroner was notified.

The case of the tax collector, Isaac Badeau, came up again yesterday before the referees. Evidence, which was published when Badeau was tried for embezzling the city's money, was given by accountant Seaman to show that the ex-collector han failed to account for certain sums. The case was then adjourned until next week, when it will be summed up.

LONG ISLAND.

The old building at Riverhead, formerly occupied by the County Clerk of Suffolk county, was sold on Thursday for \$2.610. The county records have been removed to the new building just completed.

The annual convention of the Suffolk county, was sold on Taursday for \$2.610. The county records have been removed to the new building just completed.

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year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeration Saturday, the 29th, at two P. M., from Mrs. Van Pelvs, Madison, N. J. Carriages at the depot.

Howell.—James Howell, Sr., aged 73 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, 45 Madison street, on Sunday, May 30, at four o'clock. His immediate relatives will convey his remains to their last resting place, in Greenwood Cemetery, on Monday morning, May 31, at ten o'clock.

31, at ten o'clock.

JAMIESON.—On Friday morning, May 28, Mrs. JAMESON.—On Friday morning, May 28, Mrs.
JANET JANIESON, in the 64th year of ner age,
Funeral at bail-past three P. M., on Sunday,
from her late residence, 809 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
JENNINGS.—On F. Iday, May 28, at two P. M.,
JOSEPH JENNINGS, aged 24 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end the funeral, from his late
residence, 350 Henry street, at two P. M., Sunday,
36th inst.
Albany papers please copy,
KEPPLER.—On Friday morning, May 28, of diphtheria, CHARLES, son of Charles F. and Amelia
Keppler, aged 8 years and 5 months.
Interment in Elizabeth, N. J.
LEGGAT.—On Wednesday, May 28, at Lake of the
Woods, Henneph county, Minn., JANE ANNA.

Woods, Hennepin county, Minn., JANE ANNA, widow of the rate William Leggat, of this city, in

widow of the rate William Leggat, of this city; in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of uneral hereafter.
Lewis.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 27, IDA
LOUISA, youngest daughter of Starks W. and Matilea C. Lewis, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and triends of the family are invited to attend her funcial, from the residence of
her parents, Croton avenus. Sing Sing, on Monday, Sistingt, at two o'clock P. M. Carriages in
waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11
o'clock train from Forty-second street and return
at 4:44.

HEDY.—NELLIE, youngest daughter of Frank and Ellen Mahedy.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 130 Eidridge street, on Saturday, 29th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respect

nully invited.

Montoan.—On Friday morning, May 28, 1875, of pneumonia, after an liness of four days, Rev. STREET MORGAN. D. D., of South Carolina, aged

Gilbert Morgan, D. D., of South Carolina, aged by years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, 14 East Fortieth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. New York, on Monday morning, May 31, at ten O'clock.

Morgan, on Friday morning, May 28, Frederics A. Morgan, ag at 40 years.

The relutives and irlends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 East Eighty-seventh street on Sunday, the 30th 10st., at one P. M.

California and Providence (R. I.) papers pleasecopy.

copy.

MURPHY.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, 28th MURPHY.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, 28th inst., CATHERINE, beloved wife of Henry Murphy, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral -11 take place, on Sunday, 30th inst. at nine o'clock A. M., from her restuence, Point lane, Newark, N. J. Interment in Calvary Cometery, Long Island. Relatives and friends are respectfully Invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, Nay 26, Carman Nichols, in the 66th year of his new Action.

his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the meral, from his late residence, on Lexington av., on Saturday, the 22th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Pell.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, at his residence. Seven's fourth street and Eleventa avenue, Charles S. Pell. in the 57th year of his

avenue, Charles S. Pell, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectivily invited to attend the luneral, on Saturday morning, May 20, at half-past ten o'clock, from the Eighty-fourth street Presbyterian church, near Eleventu avenue.

Pyart.—At New Bronswick, N. J., May 27, 1874, after a long and paniod libres of paralysis, Ebward Hamilton Pyart, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the lamily are respectably invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his lattler, at East New Brunswick, on Sunday, May 20, at turne o'clock, and at jour Sunday, May 30, at toree o'clock, and at four o'clock at the Steiton Raptist church.

O'clock at the Stellon Raptist church.
SHUTTLEWORTH.—On Friday morning, May 28,
LURINE EVELINA BEATRICE, only daughter of John
R. and Evelina Shuttleworth, aged 5 months and 29 days.

Foueral from the residence of her parents, 374

N. and ryelina Shateworth, ages a water and 29 days.

Foneral from the residence of her parents, 374

Franklyn avenue, on Saturday, 20th Inst., at three o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 27, Sarah Allen, widow of the late J. Hoslord Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funoral from her late residence, Stam ord, Conn., at two o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 31. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central depot. Interment will take place at New Haven.

SONTAG.—On Thursday, May 27, Frank Bontscout, infant soo of George J. and Emma J. Sontag.

Thomas.—On Thursday, May 27, Frank Bontscout, infant soo of George J. and Emma J. Sontag.

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Thumpson.—On Thursday, May 27, Frank Bontscout, Infant avenue, at two o'clock, on Saturday, May 20.

Thumpson.—On Thursday, May 27, Frank Bontscout, Infant avenue, at two o'clock, on Saturday, May 20.

Thumpson.—On Thursday, May 27, Frank Bontscout, Infant of the family are respectively invited to attend the Guneral, on Sunday, May 20, at hall-past two P. M., at St. Vincent of Paul's cauren. Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventia avenues.

Walsin.—On Thursday, May 27, at his residence, Orange Valley, N. J., Patrick Walsin, agod 4s years, native of Doneraile, county of Cork.

Wells.—At Paterson N. J., May 27, 1875, Darkin Wells, aged 30 years.

The frends and frends are respectably invited to attend the Guneral, at his late residence, on Saturday, May 29, at two o'clock.

Wells.—At Paterson N. J., May 27, 1875, Darkin Wells, aged 37 years.

urdar, May 29, at two o'clock,

WELLS.—At Paierson N. J., May 27, 1875, Daridi
WELLS., aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock P. M.,
ou Sunday, 30th inst., from the Church of the Holy
Communion, Carroll street, Paterson, N. J. Eris
train leaves Chambers street at 10 A. M.,

WIFTS.—In South Brooklyn, May 28, MATHILDS,
the beloved whe of John H. Watte.
Relatives and priences are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33
Cheever place. on Moneay alternoon, at two
o'clock.